THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,300. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

All Quiet Along the Voting Lines of the Country.

The Result of the Great National Contest.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT AND ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE, ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New Congress Largely in Favor of the Administration.

THE RESULT IN THE METROPOLIS.

Immense Majority for McClellan in the City.

One Hundred and Nine Thousand Votes Polled.

Fernando Wood and James Brooks Defeated for Congress.

SCENES AROUND THE HERALD OFFICE, &c., &c., &c.

The contest is over. The result, so far as known, is to be seen in the returns which are annexed. The rains of yesterday throughout the loyal States have greatly interfered with the perfect working of the telegraph lines, and hence the returns are not so full as they would otherwise have been. But what we have received indicates the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as PRESIDENT of the United States, and the choice of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, as VICE PRESIDENT, in the place of Hannibal Hamlin.

The result in the metropolis is largely in favor of General McClellan. Of the enormous vote of one hundred and ten thousand polled, McClellan has a majority of over thirty-seven thousand. The election was one of the quietest and most remarkable ever held in this city. There was comparatively no noise, no confusion. Only in one ward was there any violence. The vote, as will be seen, is a very heavy one; yet the whole vote of the metropolis was not polled. There were not districts enough nor time enough to get in all the ballots that were offered.

The press agents at Chicago report that the wires in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were working so badly last night that there are but few if any returns from those States, and we shall not receive any till the weather improves.

The returns received indicate the results we have given. There may be changes made this morning from later telegrams, which will be published in our next editions.

THE PROBABLE ELECTORAL VOTE.

States.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
1—California	5	—
2—Connecticut	6	—
3—Delaware	3	—
4—Illinois	16	—
5—Indiana	13	—
6—Iowa	8	—
7—Kansas	3	—
8—Kentucky	—	11
9—Maine	7	—
10—Maryland	7	—
11—Massachusetts	12	—
12—Michigan	8	—
13—Minnesota	4	—
14—Missouri	11	11
15—New Hampshire	6	—
16—New Jersey	—	7
17—New York	33	—
18—Nevada	3	—
19—Ohio	21	—
20—Oregon	3	—
21—Pennsylvania	26	—
22—Rhode Island	4	—
23—Vermont	5	—
24—West Virginia	5	—
25—Wisconsin	8	—
Total	205	29

Total electoral vote 234
Necessary to a choice 118
Lincoln's majority 176

THE DETAILS.

THE STATES.

NEW YORK.

Towns and Cities.	For President, 1860. Rep.	Dem.	For President, 1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.
New York—				
New York...	33,290	62,293	36,673	73,766
Dec.—				
New Utrecht.	137	237	106	209
Gravesend	38	87	96	160
Flatbush	123	152	164	219
Flatlands	119	157	101	214
New Lots	166	316	—	—

[illegible]

1—J. F. Bookstaver, dem.
2—Jacob Lefevre, rep.
3—Andrew S. Weller, dem.
WARREN.
Jerome Lapham, rep.
WASHINGTON.
1—Alex Barclay, rep.
2—S. E. Spoor, rep.
WAYNE.
1—P. C. Tolman, dem.
2—A. H. Lockwood, dem.
3—James Coe, dem.
WYOMING.
Geo. G. Hoskins, rep.
YATES.
Eben S. Smith.

NEW YORK.
1—J. L. Smith, dem.
2—Bryan Gaughan, dem.
3—Geo. M. Curtis, dem.
4—J. D. Murray, dem.
5—Charles Blauvelt, dem.
6—Edward Maloy, dem.
7—Joshua Isaacs, dem.
8—J. Seebacher, dem.
9—D. V. Freeman, dem.
10—T. J. Creamer, dem.
11—James Gibbons, dem.
12—Joseph A. Lyons, dem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns from this State come in exceedingly slow. But a very small portion of the State has been received. The results which we have received show in most cases republican gains over the vote at the October election. McClellan has gained in some localities over the majorities given for the democratic candidates for Congress, but if the balance of the State shows the same republican gains as the portion already heard from, Lincoln has carried the State.

Philadelphia Wards.	Majorities. Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
1	1,938	—	60	—
2	172	—	62	—
3	—	238	58	—
4	—	2,341	—	376
5	—	163	102	—
6	—	100	74	—
7	900	—	62	—
8	553	—	123	—
9	250	—	17	—
11	—	513	383	—
13	720	—	163	—
16	33	—	6	—
17	—	1,114	300	—
18	1,375	—	380	—
19	154	—	45	—
20	900	—	293	—
23	400	—	12	—
26	167	—	123	—
Total	8,243	8,161	1,834	378
Adams county—				
Gettysburg	63	—	—	22
Franklin county—				
Chambersburg	100	—	33	—
Chester county	3,500	—	451	—
[illegible]	—	35	3	—
Carbon county—				
Mauch Chunk	—	60	—	60
Franklin	3	—	31	—
Summit Hill	313	—	—	—

[illegible]

Republican gain over October vote .... 3,2[illegible]

A private despatch says Delaware gives Lincoln her electoral vote. The Philadelphia Union Clubs are parading the streets. The democratic headquarters are darkened. Pennsylvania is generally conceded as having given her vote for the administration.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 8, 1864.

Harrisburg gives McClellan one hundred and thirty-one majority. Republican gain of ninety two over October election.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 8, 1864.

Thirty towns and cities show McClellan gains over Seymour's vote of April, 1863, of about 540, and Lincoln gains of 150. The republican majority in 1860 was 2,600.

The State is close.

The following is the vote of Hartford:—

Lincoln .... 2,4[illegible]
McClellan .... 2,[illegible]

McClellan's majority .... [illegible]

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8, 1864.

This city gives 629 majority for McClellan.

Of thirteen towns in this county six give Lincoln [illegible] majority, and seven, including the city of New Haven, give McClellan 863 majority. Total majority for McClellan 438.

Thirty-one towns, including the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich and New London, give Lincoln 1,164 majority.

STAMFORD, Nov. 8, 1864.

Lincoln, 282, McClellan, 469.

DANBURY, Nov. 8, 1864.

The election passed off quietly in this part of the State. Danbury gives 132, Bethel 83, Ridgefield 79, Redding 61, Wilton 83 majority for Lincoln.

New Fairfield gives 89, Sherman 50, Brookfield 24, Newtown 141, New Milford 3 majority for McClellan.

Tolland county—Lincoln, 2,103, McClellan, 1,640.

Middlesex county—Lincoln, 3,069; McClellan, 3,207.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 8—9 P. M.

Heavy rain, telegraph works badly and no returns yet from eastern towns.

We have twenty-eight towns which give Lincoln 13,294, McClellan, 7,393, giving a Union gain of 330 on the September election.

The vote of Portland, in full, foots up—Lincoln, 3,259; McClellan, 1,870; Union loss of six votes since September.

NEW JERSEY.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY—EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN JERSEY CITY.

The election yesterday in Hudson county, N. J., was conducted with comparative quiet, there being far less breaches of the peace than is usual in times of an exciting election. The vote throughout the county was unprecedently large, and the polling places during the entire day were surrounded with large numbers of people working diligently for their respective tickets.

In the Fifth and Sixth wards of Jersey City the democracy had matters pretty much their own way, and it is alleged that several hundred illegal votes were deposited in the ballot boxes in those two wards.

In the Fifth ward the democrats assaulted and drove from the polls the two challengers, and one of them, Mr. Isaac Cass, was beaten and had his clothing nearly stripped off. They then took possession of the polls, and for about three hours were putting in votes in a continual stream, and no Union man was allowed to deposit his ballot. In some instances, when persons were challenged, the judges of election refused to swear the men, but accepted their votes. Hundreds of men unknown to old residents of the ward deposited their ballots, and among them were men from New York.

In the Sixth ward the transactions were very similar to the above, and one of the challengers was compelled to leave, having been threatened his life.

The democracy of the Fourth ward were not satisfied, and made threats that they would destroy the ballot boxes. There were but two or three arrests made in Jersey City and Hoboken.

HUDSON, N. J., Nov. 8, 1864.

Lincoln, 161, McClellan, 35.

Theodore Little, Union, for Congress, 141; Andrew J. Rogers, dem., 89.

Legislature.—Rufus F. W. Harrison, Union, 162; Joel D. Mead, dem., 63.

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 8, 1864.

New Providence township gives Lincoln 64, McClellan, 136.

For Congress—Charles Scranton, Union, 97, Charles Sitgreaves, dem., 137.

For Assembly—Joseph T. Crowell, Union, 98; Scudder, dem. 133.

Chatham township—McClellan, 6 majority; Little (Union), for Congress, 2 majority. For Assembly—Democratic majority, 10.

Mendham township, Morris county—Lincoln, 10 majority. Little, 13 majority, Gage (Union), for Assembly, 35 majority.

Morris township—McClellan, 80 majority; Rogers (dem.) for Congress, 83 majority, Treadwell (dem.) for Assembly, 65 majority.

Mercer county—West Windsor township, democratic 109, republican, 169.

Elizabeth City gives a democratic majority of 366.

Rahway city gives 113 majority to the Union ticket.

Plainfield gives a Union majority of 190.

Cape Island, one township, gives 65 majority.

NEWARK, Nov. 8, 1864.

Nine out of fourteen wards show a republican gain of 363. The democrats carry the city by reduced majorities.

Morris, Union and Essex counties—The returns show indecisive republican gains.

Delaware township, in Camden county—Union majority, 87. Gain, 62.

Springfield—McClellan 34 majority. Sitgreaves, (democrat) for Congress, 38 majority. Scudder, (democrat) for Assembly, 7 majority.

Returns from Pequannock, Morris county, are as follows—

Lincoln, 550 majority. Little, (republican) for Congress, 502 majority.

NEWARK, Nov. 8, 1864.

Essex county has gone Union by over 100, making a Union gain of over 1,000 over last year. The legislative delegation is six Union to three democrats.

Gloucester county—Two towns give 166 Union majority.

Cumberland county—Millville—Union majority, 114. Starr, for Congress, 111.

Mercer county—McClellan's majority, 119. Middleton for Congress, 81 majority.

Trenton—McClellan's majority, 353. Democratic Assemblyman, 117 majority. The whole democratic county ticket is elected.

Camden county—Union majority, 400.

Cumberland county—Union majority, 400.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

1.—John F. Starr .... Republican.
2.—George Middleton .... Democrat.
3.—C. Sitgreaves .... Democrat.
4.—Theodore Little .... Republican.
5.—E. R. V. Wright .... Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats 3
Republicans 2

MICHIGAN.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

The telegraph lines in Michigan are working badly, and generally throughout the West the wires have been much deranged by recent storms, and we have little from beyond Chicago.

Detroit gives 1,600 democratic majority; and scattering returns from the State of Michigan show small democratic gains.

The republicans claim to have carried the State by fifteen thousand majority. Returns are meagre. Detroit city gives about one thousand democratic majority.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Governor .... Henry H. Crapo .... Republican.
Lieut. Governor .... E. O. Grosvenor .... Republican.
Secretary of State .... James B. Porter .... Republican.
Auditor .... Emil Anneke .... Republican.
Attorney General .... Albert Williams .... Republican.
Just. Sup. Court .... Thomas M. Cooley .... Republican.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Dist.
1—F. C. Beaman .... Republican.
2—Charles Upson .... Republican.
3—John W. Longyear .... Republican.
4—Thomas W. Ferry .... Republican.
5—Augustus C. Baldwin .... Democrat.
6—William Willard .... Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans 4
Democrats 2

Total 6

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 8, 1864.

A very heavy vote has been polled in this State to-day.

Fifty towns give Lincoln 16,543, McClellan 4,[illegible]—Union gain over September, 3,741.

Vermont is good for 30,000 for Lincoln.

CALIFORNIA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Dist.
1—D. C. McRuer .... Republican.
2—W. Higby .... Republican.
3—J. Temple .... Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

DELAWARE.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

MARYLAND.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[illegible]

OHIO AND INDIANA.

[illegible]

RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

THE NEW CONGRESS.

[illegible]

THE RESULT IN THE METROPOLIS.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

This has been a very dull day in Wall street, both financially and atmospherically. Brokers and private operators have for the most part devoted their attention to voting instead of bidding and offering. William street has been nearly deserted, and its habitues dispersed from poll to poll. The regular gold room has been empty and silent, and the usual second session of the stock board was not held. A few disconsolate clique and anxious citizens wandered up and down Exchange place and Broad street, asking at intervals, "How is the market?" or "Vat ish de price of gold?" And the rain fell and the dreariness increased till dusk, when the spectacle vanished.

A few gathered in Gilpin's room and made quotations for gold, which were marked down as usual, but both buyers and sellers were "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and the transactions were as light as the scene was heavy.

The price varied from hour to hour as follows:—

10:35 A. M.	249	2:10 P. M.	245¾
11:00 A. M.	242½	3:06 P. M.	247¼
12:10 P. M.	247¾	4:00 P. M.	249
1:15 P. M.	247¾		

The rumored interference of General Butler with the business of gold brokers originated in his sending for the leading member of a certain firm to question him with regard to some of his supposed customers, of whom General Butler had information, but the latter would seem to have been misinformed on the subject, and the interview is said to have terminated satisfactorily to both parties, no restrictions upon the business of the firm having been threatened or imposed.

It was rumored that four or two other brokers were similarly interrogated with a similar result.

The stock market at the first board opened weak and quiet, but became more active as the call progressed. The closing sales, as compared with those at yesterday's second board, showed the following variations:—Erie declined ¼, Hudson River 1½, Michigan Southern 1¼, Illinois Central ½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 0½, Chicago and [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

The North American at Father Point with One Day Later News.

Legislative Agitation in Italy on the New Convention.

The Czar of Russia to Visit Germany.

Complaint of an English Subject Against the United States Government.

French Opinion of the Canadian Confederation.

Position of Spain to Peru and St. Domingo.

Napoleon Instructs M. Mercier on His Italian Policy.

The Love Fit and Lover of the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Czar of Russia at a Gaming Table.

TRIAL OF A WITCH IN IRELAND.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Interesting Intelligence from Louisiana, Mobile Bay, Texas and Mexico, &c.

CAIRO, Nov. 7, 1864.

The steamer Magenta, from New Orleans November 1, has arrived.

The New Orleans cotton market was at a dead stand. A few bales of middling sold by auction at $1 13.

A steamer had just arrived at New Orleans with two thousand barrels of flour and other produce. Several more cargoes were to arrive. The flour market was greatly overstocked. Quotations ranged $11 75 a $12. The steamship Judith, for New York, was taking cotton on freight at ¾c. per pound.

All was quiet in New Orleans on the 31st ult.

The latest intelligence from Texas reports that our troops were fortifying Santiago Brazos. The rebel General Slaughter had succeeded General Drayton in the command of that section. Only 800 rebels were there.

Cortina did not accept a general's commission in the service of Maximilian. He surrendered on the condition that the French would not seize his treasure, and is now a wealthy private citizen of Matamoras.

The French have paid the greatest attention to the Union officers who have visited Matamoras. The United States Consul has a French guard to protect him wherever he goes.

There was a large fleet of merchantmen off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and a large trade had been opened with New York. Trade between New Orleans and Matamoras is contraband.

There were 1,500 bales of cotton at Brownsville waiting shipment to some place where goods on rebel government account can be obtained for it.

Our troops were in good health.

A party of guerillas made a raid on the plantation of Mr. Jennings, on Grand Gulf, and burned thirty-seven bales of cotton.

Important movements against the rebels are expected to take place shortly.

The Era's correspondent from Mobile says all is quiet [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

Letter from Philip Clayton, of Georgia, Late Assistant Secretary of the United States and the Rebel Treasuries, on the Payment of the Public Debt.

VARIOUS SCHEMES OF REBEL FINANCIERS.

Mr. Lincoln's Re-election Expected to Improve Money Matters in the South.

THE NORTHERN DEBT.

Distress and Anxiety of the Rebels at the Rapid Increase of the United States Public Debt.

The Political and Financial Panic at Hand on Election Day.

"Confusion Worse Confounded" at the North.

Disgust of the Rebels with Yankee Political Morality,

&c., &c., &c.

Rebel Finances.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE REBEL TREASURY ON THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

[From the Augusta Chronicle.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—More than a year ago you propounded to me the question, how shall we ever pay our government debt? From prudential considerations I declined then to discuss the subject. Now that we are in sight of our independence, and in a more recent letter from you my attention has been called to the promise I made, I cheerfully comply with your request, believing that the cause which then locked my silence no longer exists.

In the settlement with the creditors of the government the rule should be observed, which, in my opinion, will ensure many, if not all difficulties, and that is to do justice ... [illegible]

The Crisis at the North.

[illegible]

Political Anxiety of the Rebels Over the Public Debt of the North.

[illegible]

The Peace Spirit, North and South.

[illegible]

Disgust of the Rebels at the Yankee Code of Political Morality.

[illegible]

The Presidential Candidates.

[illegible]

Effect of General Sherman's Order on Atlanta.

[illegible]

Arrest of a Female Spy.

[illegible]

Charged With Being a Spy.

[illegible]

The Rebel Conscription in Alabama.

[illegible]

The Yellow Fever at Newbern.

[illegible]

A Member of the Rebel Congress Disabled.

[illegible]

The Weather and the Telegraph.

[illegible]

Foreign Musical Items.

[illegible]

Soldiers' Claims Paid First.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXIX ....No. 312

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—VICTIMS—PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROSAHALE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—SCHOOL OF REFORM—DE'S JACK SHEPPARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—MORE OF CASTILE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WANDERING DAYS—WAYS OF THE WISP-O'-WISP—IRISH TIGER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ALGERINE—BARON OF VENICE—GILDEROY.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—SAMBRA INDIANS—THUMB DOGS—COMMODORE NUTT—FAT GIRL. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—FOUR YEARS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—PANTOMIME DOGS.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—VARIED AND EXCITING MELANGE OF ETHIOPIAN ODDITIES—RAW RECRUITS—U. S. G.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &C.—KIM-KA.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN TROUPE OF GLASS BLOWERS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

New York, Wednesday, November 9, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

In a postscript edition of yesterday morning's HERALD we published the important and most gratifying intelligence of the capture of the rebel pirate steamer Florida, and we this morning give additional details of the affair. She was taken by the United States steamer Wachusett, Commander Collins, in the harbor of Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, on the morning of the 7th of October, and the first news of the satisfactory affair was brought to Boston by the noble Kearsarge, Commander Winslow, who sunk the Alabama. There was no contest of consequence between the Wachusett and the Florida, the Union vessel taking the privateer by surprise, early in the morning, when a number of her officers and crew were on shore, running into her and demanding her surrender, which was immediately acceded to, when a hawser was made fast to her bow and she was towed out to sea. No lives were lost on either side, and the Wachusett received no injury, but the privateer was somewhat damaged. Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew were captured. Her commander, Captain Morris, some of her other officers and half her crew were on shore at the time she was seized, and of course escaped. The Kearsarge, which brought to Boston some of the prisoners captured on board the Florida, left the Wachusett, with her prize in charge, at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, where they arrived on the 31st of October, and whence they were to sail for this port on the 2d inst. By the capture of the Florida the bonds for their release given by the ship Southern Rights and other vessels overhauled by the pirate, with several chronometers, a large amount of other valuable property, and important papers and correspondence, were recovered.

One of our correspondents at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters informs us that intelligence has been received of Early's supersedure by Ewell in the command of the rebels in that region, and that the latter intends to immediately assume the offensive. Early has gone to Richmond. The enemy's cavalry are being strengthened, the guerilla Mosby, on his share, having received a reinforcement of a regiment. Fitzhugh Lee's and Imboden's divisions are reported to have been at Wardensville, on the Cacapon river, on Monday. An attempt to make a raid on Winchester or some other part of Sheridan's lines is looked for, and dispositions have been made of his cavalry to meet it. General Kelley yesterday met and drove back a rebel force which was moving towards Moorefield. A general engagement within a few days is looked for.

Our City Point despatch gives some additional particulars of the attempt of the rebels, alluded to in yesterday's HERALD, to drive in the pickets of Mott's division of the Second corps, early on Sunday morning last, and recapture of three-quarters of a mile of ground taken from them by our men a few days before. At first the rebels met with some success, but were soon driven back with severe punishment and a loss of forty-four taken prisoners. About 11 o'clock on Sunday a similar attack was made on the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac, with the same unsuccessful result for the rebels. In front of the Army of the James the enemy has made no demonstration of any kind for some days past, but continues busy strengthening his fortifications. Crowds of men are constantly observable on them, hard at work with the pick and shovel.

A Nashville correspondent, after stating that Hood's entire army is now north of the Tennessee river, having effected a crossing of Cypress creek, two and a half miles below Florence, Alabama, gives his entire force as thirty-three thousand five hundred, five thousand of which are cavalry. He is said to have sixty-one pieces of artillery, thirty-six and twelve pounders. From the important dispositions recently made of his troops by Sherman, of which, to such extent as is compatible with the good of the national cause, the readers of the HERALD have already been advised, there is no doubt that he now has Hood in that favorable position in which the rebels used to boast of Johnston having him—"just where he wants him."

By way of the Mississippi river we have New Orleans dates to the 1st inst., two days later than those given in yesterday's HERALD. There is little army news to report; but important movements against the rebels are expected to be soon made. Our men were fortifying Brazos Santiago, Texas. There were fifteen hundred bales of rebel cotton there awaiting shipment at Brownsville. General Slaughter, who has succeeded the rebel General Drayton in command at that place, has only eight hundred troops under him, and even among this small number desertions are said to be going on. Since the occupation of Matamoras by the imperial troops the greatest respect has been shown to the Union officers who have visited the town. The United States Consul has been furnished with a guard of soldiers for his protection. There is again conflict in the stories regarding Cortina, which is probably caused by there being two brothers of the name. One account says that he did not accept a general's commission from Maximilian after surrendering Matamoras, but settled down to private life in that place. Another statement is to the effect that he had been sent on a military expedition to Camarjo. A large fleet of merchantmen was lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande. The health of our troops in Texas was good. All is quiet in Mobile Bay. Our despatch boats approach very close to the city.

The citizens of Bellows Falls, Vermont, are very much excited in consequence of the attempted raid on the bank in that place on last Saturday night. They have armed, and the streets of the town are constantly patrolled. All strangers discovered lurking about the place are required to give an account of themselves.

The latest rebel newspapers received at this office contain very little in reference to military matters. The meeting of their own Congress and our Presidential election appear to absorb a great portion of the attention of the rebel editorial mind, and discussions of finance and of the effect on the war Mr. Lincoln's or General McClellan's election will have occupy a large portion of their sheets.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship North American, from Londonderry October 27, reached Father Point on Monday night, on her voyage to Quebec. Her news is one day later than the report of the City of Baltimore.

A majority of the members of the Italian Parliament support the new convention of Napoleon. Its opponents, however, were to meet in a legislative caucus.

The Czar of Russia is to visit Germany.

An English subject prefers a serious complaint against the United States government on account of treatment received at the hands of its officials at the moment of his banishment from Tennessee and subsequently.

The commercial report of the North American, which is very meagre, is given in the HERALD to-day.

Accounts from Bermuda to the 26th ult. state that the fever was abating, and that the blockade runner Virginia had arrived there from Wilmington, N. C., and the City of Petersburg at Wilmington.

A despatch from Toronto, Canada, says that treasonable plots of the Fenian Brotherhood have been discovered in that city. Arms have been seized and alleged leaders arrested, and great excitement exists.

The blockade running steamer Annie, captured on the 1st of last month by the gunboats Wilderness and Niphon, arrived here yesterday, and was anchored off the Battery.

A train on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad was thrown from the track on Monday night, near Perrymansville, by a broken rail, and two or three persons were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded.

The weather in this city and vicinity throughout yesterday was cloudy, foggy and sultry, and some rain fell during the day. The rain extended over a great portion of the country, from Calais, Maine, in the East, to Chicago, in the West, and as far south as Washington. At some places it was very heavy.

The stock market was dull and drooping yesterday morning, and the business was very limited, in consequence of the election. In the afternoon the market was stronger. The gold room was closed; but quotations were made elsewhere. The price opened at 240, and closed at 249, after declining to 245¾.

The rain storm and the election combined almost put a veto on commercial transactions yesterday, and sales of merchandise were few and far between. Nevertheless the markets were generally firm, owing to the high quotations of gold. In imported goods scarcely anything was done, the dealers preferring, with almost everybody else, to await the result of the election before making any new ventures. Cotton was quiet, groceries ditto. Petroleum was quiet. On 'Change flour was quiet, but firm. Wheat was firm, with a moderate demand. Corn and oats were a shade firmer. Pork was firmer, but quiet. Beef and lard were in moderate demand and firm. Whiskey and freights were very quiet.

Beef cattle were in large supply and moderate demand this week, and prices were 1c. a 1½c. per pound lower, ranging from 7½c. to 15c. a 16½c. Milch cows were quiet, $30 a $50 a $75 were the current prices. Veals were ½c. lower, ranging from 8c. to 12½c. a 13c. Sheep and lambs sold fairly at from $4 to $7 a $8. Hogs were plenty, and ½c. lower, ranging from 10c. to 12c. a 12¼c. The total receipts were 7,164 beeves, 87 cows, 1,232 veals, 23,271 sheep and lambs, and 37,253 hogs.

The Presidential Election—The Result, and the Government Policy Which It Teaches.

The Presidential struggle is over, and Abraham Lincoln is elected for another term. This result was so generally anticipated that it will create very little surprise. Some of the over credulous readers of the New York *World* and the Albany *Atlas-Argus* may be disappointed, but the knowing ones among the democracy knew all the time that vain boastings and foolish promises would not carry the election.

We need not at present recite the causes which have culminated in the defeat of General McClellan. It will suffice to say that he has fallen a victim to the copperhead managers of the Chicago Convention and the democratic party. Turning from the past to the future, let us briefly consider the instructions to the administration involved in this election, and the general policy suggested from the people. They have emphatically decreed that the rebellion shall be put down by force of arms; that there can and shall be no compromise with Jeff. Davis, and that the Union in its integrity shall be maintained.

The question of the Presidential succession being settled, all parties can now afford for a time to drop their party divisions and dissensions, in order to assist the government in bringing the rebellion to an end as speedily as possible. Not only is the Presidential bone of contention out of the way, but the ruling elements of both houses of Congress are fixed for at least the next two years. In this interval, therefore, republicans and democrats, suspending their mischievous wranglings over national politics, may readily combine in support of the national cause—the first branch of which is the subjugation, not of the Southern people, but of the armies of Jeff. Davis. This done, the next duty devolving upon the administration will be the restoration of the rebellious States under their old allegiance to the Union. This will be a delicate task, yet it need not be a difficult one. Let Congress supersede the existing vindictive confiscation acts, passed under the whip and spur of the abolition fanatics, and the impracticable or useless emancipation and reconstruction projects of President Lincoln, by a liberal act inviting the rebellious States back to the Union, and but little more will remain to be done. Give the masses of the Southern people to understand that their rights of property will be respected, and that they will only be required to recognize the supreme authority of the constitution of the United States, leaving the slavery question to the several States concerned, and we dare say that even South Carolina will be fully represented at Washington within a year from the capture of Richmond.

We need not trouble ourselves any further concerning this stumbling block of Southern slavery. The proposition which has been broached at Richmond to arm and drill in the service of Jeff. Davis, for the spring campaign, three hundred thousand slaves, will be very apt to finish the "institution" and the "confederacy" before the spring campaign is opened. The discussion between the rebel politicians, who have no slaves, and the startled and indignant slaveholders has already commenced, and promises a split that will soon complete the demoralization against the Davis despotism which has for some time been at work among the Southern people, from Virginia to Texas. In any event, slavery has been so badly crippled and demoralized by the heavy blows of this terrible war that, with the war ended, the "institution" may be left to die without further torture.

Mr. Secretary Seward, some two years ago, in a despatch on the subject to the French government, suggested that the best convention of all the States for the settlement of our sectional differences was in the two houses of the national Congress, and that the vacant seats therein of the members due from the seceded States were ready for the return of said members at any time. Let this, on the general basis of reconciliation we have indicated, be the plan for bringing back "our erring sisters," and they will not long remain "out in the cold."

What next? In the next place we have, in our heavy outstanding accounts against England and France, a sufficient cause for a broad and vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the countries touching our northern and southern frontiers—in the Canadas and in Mexico. To this end, with the Union re-established, a mixed army of Northern and Southern veterans, of one hundred thousand strong, near the Canadian border, and a similar army on the Rio Grande, would not only exert a powerful influence in bringing Lords Palmerston and Russell and Louis Napoleon to satisfactory terms, but would operate like a charm, peace or war, in re-establishing the unity of our people, in spirit and in purpose, North and South.

This is our programme for ending the war and restoring the Union. In good faith we submit it to both the political parties of the day for their consideration, and to the administration in the interval, and from and after the 4th of March next.

The Capture of the Florida—Neutral Ports—The Right of Asylum.

The rebel cruiser Florida has become the prize of the United States gunboat Wachusett, and so ends the career of the last of the famous scourges that swept the seas with impunity for so many months. The Alabama went to the bottom defiantly, the Georgia was caught in disguise, and now we have the Florida—caught it is not yet possible to say exactly how. We are as yet ignorant of the particulars of this important event. All that we know is that there was "a collision" between the Wachusett and the Florida in the neutral Brazilian port of Bahia, and that in the confusion of this circumstance the Florida was called upon to surrender, and did so without the United States vessel having fired a shot. Until the full particulars of the event are made known we must be content with this little, and with the gratifying fact that the last of the rebel cruisers which ventured upon the high seas has been taken.

In the meantime the capture of this ship will doubtless be denounced as a violation of the right of asylum in a neutral port, and it may become a subject for international discussion. We are satisfied that the circumstances will prove to have been such as to fully justify the act of Capt. Collins in this bold and determined pursuit of the object of his cruise. Though all nations admit, in a loose and general way, the inviolability of neutral ports, all claim also that there are decided exceptions to this inviolability, and all occasionally assert their right of capture even in neutral ports. England admitted the inviolability of neutral waters in the very despatch in which she justified the seizure of the Caroline. She asserts and always has asserted the same inviolability of neutral waters. But she captured the United States frigate Essex in the harbor of Valparaiso. She also captured the American privateer Gen. Armstrong in a neutral port. From the mere fact that there has been a ship captured in a neutral port we must not therefore conclude that there has been a violation of the neutrality.

Nice legal distinctions give way to the excitement of chase or combat, and the various necessities of war. Jurists recognize this, and hence certain writers on public law declare that there is no right of asylum in neutral ports for ships that seek such asylum to escape capture. One has even thought that a ship which seeks asylum for such a purpose cannot legally cruise again during the war—that is, such an act puts her out of existence. There is no doubt that this is in accordance with natural principles, and probably the case in question was one of this character. The right of asylum is qualified like every other. It will doubtless be shown that in the case of the Florida the right of asylum would have been in conflict with the true spirit of neutrality, and that Captain Collins therefore very justly disregarded it. We would have been much better satisfied to have had this issue made with England or France rather than with Brazil. But taking the matter plainly as it is, Captain Collins has done his country a good and manly service in the capture of this privateer. And if in the multitude of nice legal points in relation to neutrality we shall be found to have violated one, why, by and by when the war is over and the Florida is no longer of any account, we will make suitable reparation to Brazil.

The Result—Let the Victors be Moderate and the Vanquished Acquiesce.

The fuss and fury, signifying nothing in the recent Presidential contest, is all over; over as effectually as though it had taken place twelve months ago. The partisan banners that were recently hung on the outer walls of the various political headquarters are now the legitimate perquisites of our Teutonic rag pickers. Placards, handbills, addresses, ballots, electioneering affidavits, and all the other printed paraphernalia of the contest, are trodden under foot and forgotten. The noisy debates and fierce knock down arguments of our groggeries and doggeries are overpast. Many candidates, who but yesterday were denounced as "scoundrels of the deepest dye," are now acknowledged to be very decent men by their denouncers. In a word, the November election is fully over, and the American people—many of them with bad headaches and hoarse throats—return to their daily business and the substantial cares of life.

Let us hope that, for the next three years at least, we shall have a lull of political excitement. Let all classes, embracing the victors, vanquished and neutrals, give a hearty and unhesitating support to the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, which, with such unanimity on the part of the North, cannot possibly endure for six months longer. By this course the democrats can best answer the charges of "disloyalty" made against them by their republican opponents during the recent canvass; and by this course men of all parties can most readily accomplish that "consummation devoutly to be wished"—a peaceful restoration of the Union with all its unspeakable blessings.

It will become the victors to be greatly generous to their defeated opponents, in order to secure full harmony of political action on the part of the Northern States. Let there be no proscription of meritorious officers, soldiers, or citizens, on account of differences of opinion. Let us have done with these monstrous charges of forgery, fraud and corruption, which have of late been flying about so thick as almost to darken the social atmosphere in which we live and move and have our being. With discretion and liberality on the part of the winning side, the beaten party may become reconciled to their fate, and resolve for the future—at least for the next three years—to attempt no factious opposition to the elected government of the Union.

We counsel moderation to the victors, prompt acquiescence in the popular verdict to the vanquished, in this struggle. With this advice taken, the rebellion will be soon put down, and its last smouldering embers extinguished. It will then only remain for our government to enter upon a vigorous foreign policy, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine against France, in Mexico, and demanding full indemnity from England for all the marine losses we have sustained at the hands of Anglo-rebel pirate ships. Such a policy will at once arouse the enthusiasm of all classes, North as well as South, and will furnish employment to the consolidated military and naval forces of the two sections. In the struggles and the triumphs of a foreign war we shall re-cement the sundered sympathies of the loyal and rebellious States—a thing which all history shows us can be accomplished in no other manner.

The Muddled Government of Canada and Our Next Congress.

One of the first duties of the new Congress will be to take into consideration the aggravating character of our relations with our Canadian neighbors. Pretending to desire the continuance of our friendship, they are tolerating, not to say encouraging, piratical incursions from their midst which are becoming more and more irritating and dangerous every day. Bound as we are by our unwillingness to invade Canadian territory, we resemble a shackled athlete, who is compelled to receive, unavenged, the affronts and injuries of a host of cowardly assailants. This, however, cannot continue much longer.

The affair of the Chesapeake ought to have been sufficient to place the Canadian authorities on the alert, if they were really desirous of preventing their border from being made the base of similar piratical operations. Months ago they had distinct information that such was the intention of the rebels. When George Sanders and other notorious rebel agents took up their residence at Toronto, it was avowedly for the purpose of organizing and preparing these raids. They were lavishly furnished with money, and openly made arrangements for the purchase of vessels and arms. A prudent executive would have taken such measures as would have thwarted their designs. The least that a government professedly friendly should have done was to issue proclamations warning the people of the provinces of the dangers resulting from their co-operation in them. But there were, other and still stronger measures which, under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act, were open to them. None of these precautionary steps were, however, resorted to. The Canadian government is in a sort of muddle, which renders it incapable of prompt or vigorous action. It is paralyzed between its fear of the home authorities and of the denunciations of the opposition. As was to be expected, the rebels took advantage of its timidity. On the 19th of September they made from Canada the daring attempt which had for its object the seizure of the United States steamer Michigan on Lake Erie and the liberation of the prisoners on Johnson's Island. In these they were foiled; but not until they had succeeded in burning the little steamers Island Queen and Philo Parsons, which they had captured. Now, it is all nonsense to say that the Canadian authorities could not have taken steps to prevent or defeat this raid. They were fully posted as to the time at which it was to take place and as to the parties engaged in it. This we know from subsequent facts. Why did they not then arrest these men, as they had power to do, as guardians of the neutrality of the latter? If they were earnest in their professions of concern at such occurrences they would not have hesitated to adopt some vigorous preventive steps of this kind. And so in the case of the St. Albans raiders. It is difficult to believe that some knowledge of the intentions of these men had not reached them. Their very presence on the border, even without taking their actions and declarations into account, was cause sufficient for the most jealous suspicion and watchfulness to a government mindful of discharging conscientiously its duties towards its neighbors. We have still further evidence of its carelessness or indifference in this regard, in the fact that it has allowed the rebels to purchase from one of its own shipowners an armed vessel, with which it is intended, it is said, to sweep our commerce from the lakes.

In the presence of such facts we repeat that it becomes one of the first duties of the new Congress to manifest its resentment at this unfriendly and dishonest treatment by doing away with the treaty under which Canada derives such substantial commercial advantages from us. Why should we afford the privileges of friendship and hospitality to a neighbor who is either secretly conspiring to destroy us, or whose indifference and shelter of our enemies tend to the same result. Nor must we be content with this. It is evident from the recent developments in Chicago that there is a determination on the part of the rebels to continue their attempts to sack and burn such of our peaceful towns and villages as can be reached from secure points. Presently the Canada border will be alive with raiders, and it will require the maintenance of a large force along the line to afford our people protection. Do the authorities and people of Canada suppose that in such a state of things we shall be satisfied with their present slow mode of proceeding? They must indeed take us for the whipped curs that Jeff. Davis represents us if they believe that, with our homes sacked and the blood of our kindred crying for vengeance, we will be content to leave the punishment of these cutthroats to the tedious and reluctant consideration of an English Court of Appeals. We are not less men than are the people of the provinces, and they would hardly do that. Let them not calculate, then, on our further forbearance. If they will not do us prompt justice we will obtain it for ourselves. We will follow these robbers and murderers across their borders, and if the Canadians attempt to interfere with us we will tell them to stand aside, saying, "We have come in right ourselves, because you are either unwilling or unable to do it. Your government is a muddle, in fact no government at all. In such cases the law of the strong hand is the only law that we can recognize."

The Strength of Republican Government.

The people of this country have just passed through a tremendous ordeal. The trial was to test the strength of republican institutions, and the result has been successful and splendid. Our people have emerged with brilliant success from a contest more potential in its effects and influences upon foreign governments than any victory in any battle of the war.

While the most serious apprehensions were entertained by the earnest friends of the government about the peaceful result of the election, we have found that those apprehensions were needless, and that in no country where a free ballot is allowed could a more quiet and orderly election have occurred. In this metropolis particularly are the results especially satisfactory. Beyond the ordinary occurrences at an election, such as a few broken heads, and possibly the loss of a life or two, we have no disasters to mention.

And now what are the governments of Europe to understand from this glorious passage of republicanism through a trying and scorching ordeal? We will tell them.

They must understand that although we are engaged in a fearful civil war, that while we are combatting the secret intrigues of inimical governments across the Atlantic, the American people have a steadiness of purpose which neither intestine revolt nor outside prejudice and aid can ever hope to overcome. The gods of war may not always be with us, but both North and South, the household gods always remain.

We have grand armies in the field. We have multitudes of warlike men at home. We have a reserve of five hundred thousand men who, under the direction of the government, can be hurled against the offenders of the national flag. We have a navy of nearly a thousand ships—oak and iron-clad—and manned by iron-hearted men. We have naval schools to instruct our boys in the practical exercises of naval artillery, seamanship and all the elements which tend to make the successful naval commander.

The American nation is now, having successfully passed through one of its worst trials, on the road to accomplish still greater successes, all of which must promote the good of mankind.

THE MAPS AND MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.—One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the war is the fidelity with which its events have been chronicled in the columns of the HERALD and the enterprise shown in obtaining the earliest and most valuable information with regard to the movements of the armies in the field. They are in fact unparalleled in the history of journalism. Nothing like it has ever before been witnessed in any country engaged in war. Military maps and plans of battles have no doubt been made, but they have usually been locked up in government archives and kept carefully from the public eye. Here, on the contrary, they have been promptly and minutely prepared for our columns, at our own expense, and our readers scarcely hear of a battle before it is made intelligible to them by carefully executed maps, prepared by or for our correspondents on the spot, and at once engraved and published in our columns. Our readers, if they have chosen to preserve them, have now the best atlas extant of those sections of the country which have been the scenes of hostile encounters or curious strategy. Our adventurous, brave and accomplished correspondents have roughed it in every Union camp, often been under fire, or if captured by the enemy have kept their eyes wide open and recorded and transmitted at every opportunity the strange sights they have seen.

In the war in the Indies, the Crimea and the Duchies an English correspondent, at a safe distance, may have attempted to convey to the readers of the London TIMES some idea of what was going on around him; but, with a single exception, none such have been under fire, as our faithful correspondents so frequently have been. Some of them, indeed, have fallen in the discharge of their duties to the HERALD.

Our example has been partially imitated, here and there, by some timid contemporary; but none have been able to follow us very far in our path. The future historian, who wishes to be accurate in his account of the rebellion, will have to give his days and nights to the study of the NEW YORK HERALD.

UNITE THE NORTH.—Now that the great election is over, we must all go to work to unite the North and put down the rebellion. Since the rebel leaders have turned abolitionists, there need be no more discussion about slavery here. As the voice of the people is undoubtedly for war, in this election, there is no use of any more copperhead peace clamor. Let us put down the fanatics of all parties, and heartily unite for the Union. A united North is invincible.

THE OPERA SEASON.—The winter season of opera begins next Monday. Now that the election is over let the ladies and gentlemen dismiss politics and prepare their new dresses and dress coats. They might also spend their time profitably in cultivating their good manners, which are very essential at the opera. We are to have several new works by celebrated composers, and the season ought to be magnificent.

DIVIDE THE SOUTH.—The indications are that the South will soon be divided upon the question of freeing and arming slaves. The rebel Congress, now in session, will start the commotion. The slaveholders will probably go against the plan, and the politicians will be in favor of it. Now let us unite the North in order to take advantage of this state of affairs, and we shall soon whip the divided South and restore the Union.

SHENANDOAH.

The Rebels to Assume the Offensive.

EARLY SUPERSEDED BY EWELL.

The Enemy's Cavalry Being Strengthened.

GENERAL SHERIDAN PREPARED,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE REBELS TO ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

General Sheridan has received information that the rebels intend to immediately assume the offensive. General Ewell has superseded General Early in command of the rebel troops in the valley.

Yesterday Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry was at Wardensville, on Cacapon river. Imboden was also reported there. The rebel force at this point was over five thousand strong. Mosby has been reinforced by a regiment of Virginia cavalry, and was yesterday at Berryville.

A RAID EXPECTED.

A raid is expected on Winchester, or on the line of General Sheridan's communications. The rebel movements have been already counteracted. The cavalry moved this morning. To-day a force from General Kelley's command successfully attacked a rebel force that was moving towards Moorefield. A general engagement is now looked for in a day or two. There is much indicating that the rebels will attempt to flank General Sheridan in his position at Cedar creek. Early has gone to Richmond.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

HARRISONBURG, Nov. 8, 1864.

The election is progressing quietly and pretty much on the administration side.

John Hart, James McBride, John Holland and Patrick Lyons, in the employ of Smith & Brother, newsmen, who furnish Sheridan's army with newspapers as newsboys, were captured by guerillas a day or two since, while on their way from Middletown to Newtown with papers. Holland and Lyons had about five hundred dollars with them belonging to themselves. Hart had just been released from Richmond, having been captured in August last. Smith & Brother now order eighteen hundred New York HERALDS, one thousand Philadelphia *Inquirers*, two hundred *Tribunes*, two hundred *Times*, ten *World's*, ten *News*, one thousand *Harper's Weeklies* and eight hundred *Frank Leslie's* for this army.

Gallant Service of the Fifth New York Cavalry.

Among the regiments that participated in Sheridan's victory of October 19 none equalled the success of the Fifth New York cavalry. The following interesting and important receipt for the property captured by the regiment has been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, Oct. 21, 1864.

Received of the Fifth New York cavalry, commanded by Major A. H. Krom, twenty-two pieces of artillery, fourteen caissons, one battery wagon, seventeen army wagons, six spring wagons and ambulances, eighty-three sets of artillery harness, ninety-five sets of wagon harness, ninety-eight horses, sixty-seven mules, captured in action in the battle of the 19th of October, 1864, on Cedar creek, Va. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Jr., Colonel Commanding Brigade.

ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1864. [A true copy.] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT MAUMEE FROM A SEARCH FOR PRIVATEERS.

The United States steamer Maumee, Lieutenant Commander James Parker, commanding, from a cruise in search of privateers, last from Portland, Maine, in three days, arrived at this port yesterday. Saw or heard nothing of them. Came to this port for repairs to machinery and a supply of coal. November 5, during a dense fog, touched on Long Branch, but came off in an hour without damage.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Maumee:—

Lieutenant Commander—James Parker, commanding.
Acting Master—Richard Burke.
Acting Ensigns—Edward R. Power, W. C. Shackford, Charles F. Gilford, C. B. Nichols.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. B. Smoot.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—D. F. Goodale.
Engineers—Second Assistants, T. J. McK. Daniels, Wm. Tuttle, Third Assistants, R. Mosher, James M. Clark, G. A. Fiske.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA WITH THE MONITOR MONADNOCK IN TOW.

The United States steamer Susquehanna, Commodore S. W. Gordon commanding, from Hampton Roads 5th inst., and Cape Henry 6th, towed to this port the Monitor Monadnock. Anchored off Sandy Hook on the 8th, at four A. M., in consequence of a dense fog. The following are the officers attached to the Susquehanna:—

Commodore—Sylvanus W. Gordon, commanding.
Lieutenant Commander—Francis B. Blake.
Lieutenants—J. R. Bartlett, U. W. Brown.
Surgeon—J. C. Barclay.
Assistant Surgeon—Chas. H. Perry.
Paymaster—Ambrose J. Clark.
Chaplain—John D. Beaulieu.
Acting Master—H. O. Porter.
Commodore's Clerk—G. S. Yardley.
Paymaster's Clerk—A. W. Mapes.
Lieutenant of Marines—Wm. Wallace.
Ensign—Edward E. Preble.
Acting Ensigns—O. H. Braham, Thos. F. Laycock, Wm. W. Rhoades.
Engineers—Chief, John Johnson; First Assistant, Isaac B. Fincey; Second Assistants, James Renshaw, Jr., Jos. W. Hutchinson, H. A. Smith; Third Assistants, Thos. Crummey, Chas. F. Marshland, B. Cook.
Master's Mates—W. S. Cooper, C. Colesford, S. T. Pales, W. H. Sprague.
Boatswain—G. Whitmarsh.
Gunner—E. J. Waugh.
Sailmaker—J. E. Miller.
Carpenter—J. A. Holbrook.

City Intelligence.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MR. CLARK, OF THE POST OFFICE.—A meeting was held at the Post office in this city yesterday, to express the feelings of the officers and clerks in reference to the sudden death of their esteemed friend and fellow officer, Mr. Thomas Clark, who was killed while travelling in the discharge of his duties on the Erie Railroad. Postmaster Kelly was appointed chairman, and made a few touching and appropriate remarks. He was followed by other persons connected with the office, after which a number of appropriate resolutions were adopted.

OBSEQUIES OF LIEUTENANT THADDEUS C. FERRIS.—Lieutenant Thaddeus C. Ferris, Ninetieth New York Volunteers, who was killed in the late battle of Cedar creek, Va., has been lying in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, since yesterday. He will be buried, from that place with military honors, at two o'clock P. M., to-day.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Court opens at ten A. M. Nos. 2525, 2667, 1640, 2727, 2787, 2210, 2184, 2103, 1548, 2118, 225, 73, 2087, 259, 1549, 2101, 2209, 2218, 2229, 2227. Part 2.—19 Duane street.—Court opens at ten A. M. Nos. 2741, 2523, 1022, 1745, 1659, 2074, 868, 2004, 2419, 2355, 1228, 1920, 1548, 1940, 1684, 1340, 686, 1856, 1816, 1816.

THE FLORIDA.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

Capture of the Rebel Privateer Florida by the Gunboat Wachusett.

Official Despatch of Captain Collins to Secretary Welles.

Circumstances Attending Her Capture.

The Florida Taken Completely by Surprise.

Twelve Officers and Fifty-eight of the Crew Captured.

Arrival of the Kearsarge at Boston with a Portion of the Prisoners.

The Wachusett and Florida En Route for New York.

The Bark Mondamin Burned at Sea.

WHAT WILL BRAZIL SAY?

Sketches of Captain Collins and the Wachusett and Florida, &c., &c., &c.

The Kearsarge, which sunk the Alabama off the French coast, arrived at Boston late on Monday night. She has as passengers W. W. Williams, Assistant Paymaster of the United States gunboat Wachusett, bearer of despatches of the circumstances attending the capture of the rebel privateer Florida in the port of Bahia, Brazil.

She also brings as prisoners of war the chief engineer and boatswain of the Alabama, and the surgeon and sixteen of the men of the Florida.

The Kearsarge left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ult. The Wachusett was in port waiting for coal. The Florida was outside. She also left there the ship James Cheston, and the bark Adeline C. Adams. The Cheston, one hundred and thirty-three days from Rangoon, put into port in distress, with her crew down with the scurvy. She was supplied with nineteen men from the Kearsarge, and would sail in a day or two for New York.

The bark Mondamin, from Rio, was captured by the Florida off Pernambuco, about September 28, and burned. This was the only American vessel captured by the Florida since her departure from Teneriffe.

The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the privateer:—

The Florida arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult. Captain Collins having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the Florida in port. Accordingly at about three o'clock the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett steered for the Florida, hitting her on the quarter, without doing her great injury.

Captain Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the first lieutenant that "under the circumstances he surrendered." A hawser was now made fast, the chain slipped, and the Florida towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally, two guns from the Wachusett.

Captain Morris and half the Florida's crew were ashore on liberty.

No lives were lost. The Florida was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men it was known being on shore, and the others just returned from liberty were asleep and half intoxicated.

The blow given the Florida by the Wachusett carried away the mizzenmast and mainyard, which fell on the awning, preventing any one from getting up from below.

So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the Wachusett's captain that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the Florida were captured.

The Wachusett and Florida were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d inst. for New York.

The following is a list of the names of the officers of the United States steamer Kearsarge:—

Captain—John A. Winslow.
Lieutenant Commander—James S. Thornton.
Surgeon—John M. Brown.
Paymaster—J. A. Smith.
Engineers—Chief, William H. Cushing; Assistants, S. L. Smith, T. L. Miller, Henry McConnell.
Acting Masters—James R. Wheeler, S. M. Stoddard, D. H. Sumner, W. H. Badlam.
Captain's Clerk—S. B. Hartwell.
Paymaster's Clerk—D. B. Sargent.
Gunner—F. A. Graham.
Boatswain—J. C. Walton.
Acting Master's Mates—Charles H. Danforth, E. Bartlett, Wm. Smith, J. F. Bickford.

Official Reports to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1864.

The following despatches were this morning received by the Navy Department, announcing the capture of the Florida:—

REPORT OF COMMANDER WINSLOW.

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1864.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR—I have the honor to report the arrival of the Kearsarge off Scituate from the Rocas. Left the Wachusett and Florida at St. Thomas. The Florida was captured at the harbor of Bahia, by the Wachusett, October 7. We bring sixteen prisoners and one officer from the Florida.

JNO. A. WINSLOW, Commander.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN COLLINS.

ST. THOMAS, West India Islands, Oct. 31, 1864, via Boston, Nov. 7.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES:—

SIR—I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship with the rebel steamer Florida in company. The [...]

Sketch of Captain Collins, of the Wachusett.

[...]

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR WACHUSETT.

[...]

THE FLORIDA.

[...]

DESCRIPTION OF BAHIA.

[...]

Public Reception to the Crew of the Kearsarge.

[...]

WHAT WILL BRAZIL SAY?

[...]

THE MARQUIS OF ABRANTES.

To his Excellency the President, &c., &c.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

The Attempted Raid at Bellows Falls.

[...]

Another Plot for the Release of the Rebel Prisoners on Johnson's Island.

[...]

RICHMOND.

An Attack on General Mott's Pickets.

The Enemy Still at Work on His Fortifications.

MORE RAIN, &c., &c., &c.

CITY POINT.

Our City Point Despatches.

[...]

THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. James H. Wanzell's Despatch.

[...]

THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch.

[...]

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
First division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

Treasonable Plot by the Fenian Brotherhood Discovered.

[...]

Oil or Gas Wells in China.

[...]

Up Town Improvements—March of the Great Metropolis.

[...]

Another Railroad Accident.

[...]

Evening Stock Exchange.

[...]

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

[...]

Died.

[...]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

FROM EUROPE.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

Names.	Leave.	Date.	For.
North American	Liverpool	Oct 27	Quebec
Africa	Liverpool	Oct 29	Boston
Bavaria	Southampton	Nov 2	New York
City of London	Liverpool	Nov 2	New York
Australasian	Liverpool	Nov 5	New York
Asia	Liverpool	Nov 12	Boston
China	Liverpool	Nov 19	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Lafayette	New York	Nov 8	Havre
Canada	Boston	Nov 9	Liverpool
City of Manchester	New York	Nov 12	Liverpool
Germania	New York	Nov 12	Hamburg
Persia	New York	Nov 16	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	New York	Nov 19	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	New York	Nov 19	Liverpool
America	New York	Nov 19	Bremen
Edinburgh	New York	Nov 23	Liverpool
Borussia	New York	Nov 26	Hamburg
City of London	New York	Nov 26	Liverpool

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Costa Rica	New York	Nov 14	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	New York	Nov 19	San Juan
Ocean Queen	New York	Nov 23	Aspinwall
North Star	New York	Dec 3	Aspinwall

HAVANA, NASSAU, N. P., KINGSTON, JA., AND NEW ORLEANS.

For Nassau and Havana—Steamship Corsica, from New York, Nov 7.

For Kingston, J—Steamship Montezuma, from New York Nov 22.

For Havana—Steamship Eagle, from New York Nov 3.

For New Orleans—Steamship Champion, from New York Nov 10.

Steamship Morning Star from New York Nov —.

Steamship Evening Star from New York, Nov 12.

Steamship Yazoo from New York Nov 19.

Steamship George Washington, from New York Nov 12 at 3 PM.

Steamship Ariel, from New York Nov 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the New York Herald should be sealed.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	32	Moon sets	morn 1 50
Sun sets	47	High water	morn 3 50

Port of New York, November 8, 1864.

CLEARED.

Bark C B Hamilton, White, Portland—Myrtle & Vining.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Whalemen.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

Domestic Ports.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. E. BURNHAM, AUCTIONEER.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANOFORTE, OIL PAINTINGS,
STATUARY, BRONZES,
SILVER AND GLASS WARE,
and many rare and costly Works of Art and articles of Virtu at public auction,
this day (WEDNESDAY), at the elegant residence No. 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.
Sale commencing at 11 o'clock.
Drawing Rooms—Superb Sets of Furniture, covered with French brocatel of the richest description, Etageres, Centre Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Chandeliers, Cabinets, Console Tables, Velvet Carpets.
ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,
Cover, Stool and Canterbury, Oil Paintings, two match Paintings by Cole, Holy Family by Murillo, Fruit Piece, Winter Scene, Flemish Interiors, Engravings, superb bronze Statuary, Sevres China Vases. Bedrooms—Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, enameled suits, style Louis Fourteenth, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, &c. Dining Room—Sideboard, Extension Table, elegant sets crystal and ruby Glassware, Table Cutlery, Silver Ware, China, Dinner and Tea Sets. Also all the Furniture of the servants' apartments.

AUCTION SALE OF $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COSTLY PIANOFORTE, ELEGANT WORKS OF ART, &c., THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock precisely, At the elegant residence 182 West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, comprising the entire Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Nursery Furniture of the house, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, superb Mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suits, in brocatel and reps, Silver, China, Cut Glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine, without reserve.
HENRY H. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 9.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, and No. 8 Murray street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M., at 130½ West Thirtieth street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut Parlor Suits, oak and enamelled Bedroom Suits, rosewood Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Hair and Straw Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Comforters, &c. Also Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. Also Extension Table, oak Chairs, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture, &c. By order of James Hansen, Executor.

HENRY H. BURTIS, JR., AUCTIONEER.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SEASONABLE READY MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST THE UNITED States government, of whatever description, purchased or collected by WALKER, WILLARD & McILVAINE, 17 Broad street, New York.

DIVIDEND.—THE IMPERIAL SILVER MINING Company, of San Francisco, has declared a dividend for October of $7 50 per share in gold, payable at the Bank of California to Eastern stockholders [illegible] inst., less exchange, by LEES & WALLER, Pine street.
New York, November 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE SAVAGE SILVER MINING Company of San Francisco, has declared a dividend [illegible] in gold, payable [illegible] California to Eastern stockholders [illegible] inst., less exchange by LEES & WALLER, [illegible] street.
New York, November 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE EMPIRE [illegible] Company of San Francisco has [illegible] twenty five dollars ($25) in gold [illegible] stock issued from this agency. [illegible] inst., by LEES & WALLER, Treas[illegible] Pine street.
New York, Nov. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE GOULD [illegible] Mining Company of San Fra[illegible] dividend of fifty dollars per foot in [illegible] the Bank of California on stock reg[illegible] New York, less exchange. By LEES & WALLER, [illegible]
New York, Nov. 4, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COM[illegible]
The Trustees of this Company have [illegible] dividend of one (1) per cent, payable [illegible] government tax), at their office. [illegible]
The transfer books will be closed [illegible] inst., inclusive. ARTHUR [illegible]
New York, Nov. 1, 1864.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENT[illegible] chased or collected by WALKER, WILLARD & McILVAINE, 17 Broad street, New York.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI AND M[illegible] Company, 12 William street, N[illegible] on the bonds of the Mississippi and [illegible] pany due November 2 inst., will be [illegible] Corn Exchange Bank.
GEORGE T. M[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE THIRD A[illegible] Company, New York, Oct. 29, [illegible] tion of Directors and Inspectors of [illegible] will be held at the office, Third ave[illegible] and Sixty-sixth streets on Wednesda[illegible] open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL B[illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

THE ELECTION.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Ward.	Dist.	1860. Repub.	1860. Dem.	1864. Lincoln.	1864. McClellan.
14	1	52	184	89	187
	2	76	343	29	670
	3	80	239	102	620
	4	50	412	41	602
	5	104	224	100	383
	6	133	310	159	360
	7	102	316	216	229
	8	64	326	80	319
	9	73	429	91	461
	10	67	255	82	254
Total		763	2,830	859	4,229
15	1	223	281	238	200
	2	187	332	271	215
	3	158	308	387	224
	4	290	313	662	223
	5	119	184	161	83
	6	174	764	278	187
	7	165	162	150	65
	8	181	476	261	285
	9	277	101	209	160
	10	118	212	163	171
Total		1,737	2,506	2,344	1,070
16	1	344	246	307	278
	2	349	475	302	456
	3	300	367	364	470
	4	272	440	303	551
	5	201	284	183	303
	6	325	488	426	393
	7	196	423	272	463
	8	23	85	29	125
	9	315	249	337	275
	10	256	372	235	391
Total		2,473	3,415	2,145	3,478

veterans, until the opportunity presented itself of depositing their ballots. There was no difficulty in regard to the soldiers' votes as anticipated in some quarters. The letters containing the votes were taken in their regular order, and where there was any doubt the man presenting it was sworn. So far as known none were rejected. There was no drunkenness, no bitter feelings were manifested, there was no hurrahing or exuberance of feeling, which occasionally leads to strife; but everything transpired peaceably and in order. The local military were under arms, but their services were not required. The police were detailed at the polls, and did their duty well.

Ward.	District.	McClellan.	Lincoln.
1	1	252	229
	2	338	150
2	1	300	96
	2	553	287
3	1	208	311
	2	209	338
	3	307	478
4	1	287	575
	2	419	424
	3	344	643
5	1	645	64
	2	487	223
	3	402	342
	4	460	205
6	1	774	304
	2	354	395
	3	579	389
7	1	317	223
	2	—	—
	3	246	236
	4	177	316
8	1	307	255
	2	512	231
9	1	718	245
	2	240	316
	3	438	419
	4	295	300
10	1	235	343
	2	384	329
	3	302	343
11	1	351	442
	2	384	213
	3	151	289
	4	659	310
	5	173	336
12	1	657	82
	2	735	129
13	1	270	446
	2	376	464
	3	307	460
	4	273	490

every part of the city, gradually increased, until by eight o'clock all the streets were blockaded in every direction, and transit on foot and in vehicles was almost entirely prevented. The rain did not appear to deter the citizens from venturing out; for they gathered by thousands, exposing themselves to the weather with perfect indifference to everything else but the result of the vote. They stood in the streets in solid phalanx, as compact and regularly arranged as a regiment in the field, swaying and moving as one immense body. The rain poured down upon the upturned and anxious faces uncovered, the crowd in the excitement of the hour baring their heads in the storm in order to wave their hats for Little Mac. The scene and the crowd were truly characteristic of New York. A similar scene cannot perhaps be witnessed in any other country than democratic America, nor in any other city of the Union than New York, and no where else in the metropolis than around the HERALD office. Only New York city witnesses such crowds as was seen last evening from the windows of our office, combining, as it did, all nationalities in that peculiar nation called the democratic American. Amid all the excitement of the occasion the most complete order prevailed, and the crowd finally dispersed as enthusiastic and peaceable as it had assembled. It was largely democratic in party sentiment. Old Abe found but little favor in it. A youthful tradesman in the literary line, who offered the *Express* for sale, with the announcement that that sheet claimed only two States for McClellan met with little encouragement for his mistaken enterprise. As the heavy majorities for General McClellan were announced long and loud cheers went up from the crowd below, breaking at times into hoarsely sung patriotic airs, and returning to the enthusiasm of the moment in repeated cheers for Little Mac. At the moment that the majority of the Seventeenth ward (3,608 for McClellan) was announced the Drummond light was suddenly slightly darkened and then shone up with greater brilliancy, when some enthusiastic McClellanite exclaimed, to the great amusement of the crowd, "That even makes the HERALD's Drummond light wink. What will Old Abe say?" The announcement that the Fifteenth ward had given Lincoln 274 majority was received with evidences of intense disgust. Only one republican manifested his presence in the crowd. This individual, on seeing "our special artist in lampblack" add to the long list of McClellan's majorities the heavy vote of the Eleventh ward recommended him to follow Pope's advice to Jackson, to "hunt" and to use "Horace Greeley's whitewash brush" in obliterating the "damning record." As the full vote of the city neared completion the enthusiasm of the crowd increased in as rapid a ratio as the crowd itself, reaching the highest pitch at a quarter to ten o'clock, when the McClellan majority in the city was announced in full. When this important total was announced at thirty-eight thousand [illegible]

THE RECAPITULATION.

THE ELECT IN THIS CITY.

THE VOTE OF KINGS COUNTY.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

SCENES AROUND THE HERALD OFFICE.

THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

The Republican Headquarters.

Republican Headquarters, 654 Broadway.

Lincoln Union Campaign Club at Cooper Institute.

Tammany Hall.

General Butler's Headquarters.

The Effect of the Returns in Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.